



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

again used as a receptacle for milk, cream, or ice cream, or which is liable to continued use in so transporting, conveying, selling, or shipping such substances as aforesaid, the consumer, dealer, or consignee using, selling, or receiving the milk, cream, or ice cream from such can or receptacle shall immediately and before so returning such can or receptacle thoroughly remove all particles of such substance therefrom, by washing and rinsing with water until all milk, cream, or ice cream shall have been thoroughly removed. When any such milk, cream, or ice cream is sold within any city of this State or shipped into any such city, the fact of such shipment or sale shall be prima facie evidence that the same was so shipped or sold for consumption as human food. When any such can or receptacle is returned or delivered or shipped to any person or creamery so selling such substance within or shipping the same into any such city, it is deemed that such can or receptacle is liable to such continued use in so selling or shipping such substance therein for consumption as human food within the meaning and purposes of this section.

No person shall place or suffer to be placed in any such can or receptacle any sweepings, refuse, dirt, litter, garbage, filth, or any other animal or vegetable substance liable to decay and tending to produce or promote an unsanitary condition, nor shall any such consignee or other person, through himself, his agent, or employee, allow such can or receptacle to remain uncleansed or bring or deliver to any person or railroad or other conveyance any such can or receptacle for the purpose of such return, or any milk, cream, or ice-cream can or receptacle for the purpose of delivery or shipment to any person or creamery engaged in so selling or shipping such substances for consumption as human food, which can or receptacle contains such particles of milk, cream, or ice cream, or such other substance as is herein prohibited from being placed therein. Whenever any such can or receptacle is used, returned, delivered, or shipped in violation of this section, every such use, return, delivery, or shipment of each such can or receptacle shall be deemed a separate violation thereof.

SEC. 2. *Penalty*.—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Bodies of Dead Animals—Disposal of. (Chap. 111, Act of Mar. 6, 1913.)

SEC. 4. *Disposition of bodies—Specifications*.—No place shall be deemed a suitable or sanitary place for disposing of the bodies of dead animals unless it conform to the following specifications: A building adapted to the purposes intended, provided with concrete or cement floors and provided with good drainage and thoroughly sanitary, all to the approval of the State veterinarian. In case such bodies are to be disposed of by cooking, the cooking vats or tanks shall be air tight except proper escapes or vents for live steam used in cooking. Such steam shall be so disposed of as not to cause unnecessary annoyance and so as not to cause a nuisance. All skinning and dismembering of bodies shall be done within such building so that no annoyance shall be caused by the unsightly appearance of such bodies. Such place shall be so situated, arranged, and conducted as not to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property of the citizens of this State. In case such bodies are disposed of by burying, they shall be buried to such a depth that no part of any such body shall be nearer than 4 feet to the natural surface of the ground, and every part of such body or carcass shall be covered with quicklime and by at least 4 feet of earth. In case such bodies are disposed of by burning, the place for such burning shall be so located, constructed, and arranged as to cause no annoyance to any of the citizens of this State by such burning and so as not to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. All parts of such bodies not entirely consumed by such burning shall be disposed of by burying as above provided or in such other manner as may be directed by the State veterinarian. All carcasses of animals

dying from disease or accident shall be disposed of in manner above provided within 24 hours after death.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. *How transported*.—Any person, firm, or corporation holding a license under the provisions of this act may haul and transport the carcasses of hogs that have died from disease and also hogs while such animals are afflicted with disease in a covered wagon bed or tank which is water-tight and is so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses or hogs can escape from such wagon bed or tank: *Provided, however,* Such wagon bed or tank shall be so constructed as to conform to the rules and regulations that may be established by the State veterinarian, and said carcasses shall not be moved from said wagon-bed or tank except at the place of final disposal.

Interments—Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.—Construction of. (Ch. 131, Act Mar. 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Mausoleum—Plans—State board of health*.—That hereafter when any person, firm, or corporation shall desire to build, construct, or erect any mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, the same to be built or constructed entirely above ground, or partly above and partly by excavation, and to be built, constructed, and erected so that the same may contain 20 or more deceased human bodies, for permanent interment, before proceeding to build, construct, or erect such mausoleum, vault, or other structure shall present all plans for such construction to the State Board of Health of the State of Indiana, and, if approved by such board, may proceed with the construction and erection of such mausoleum, vault, or other structure.

SEC. 2. *Burial vaults—Examination by health officer*.—All crypts or catacombs, if any be placed in such mausoleum, vault, or other structure, shall be so constructed that all parts thereof may be readily examined by the State board of health or any other health officer, and such crypts or catacombs shall be hermetically sealed, after such deceased body or bodies shall have been placed therein, that no offensive or unhealthful odor or effluvia may escape therefrom.

SEC. 3. *Vaults hermetically sealed*.—Should any person, firm, or corporation fail to hermetically seal such crypts or catacombs, so placed or constructed in such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, and by reason of such failure offensive odors or effluvia arise therefrom, such State board of health, or any other health officer of the State or county in which such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure shall be situated, shall, upon the complaint of any resident of the township where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure may be situated, compel the sexton or other person in charge of such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure to immediately remove said deceased body or bodies therefrom and properly inter the same at the expense of the person, firm, or corporation owning such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure. And if no such person, firm, or corporation may be found in the county where the same may be located then such interment shall be at the expense of the township where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure may be situated.

SEC. 4. *Penalty*.—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act may be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months.

Tuberculosis—County Hospitals, Establishment and Maintenance of. (Chap. 176, Act Mar. 10, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Hospitals—County maintenance—Tuberculosis*.—That the board of county commissioners of any county, shall have power to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis; when the board of county commissioners of any county shall have